

# Genus *Rasputinka* Roesler (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae: Phycitinae) new to China, with description of a new species

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**Abstract:** The genus *Rasputinka* Roesler is newly reported from China. *Rasputinka longifasciaria* sp. nov. is described as new. The male is recorded for the first time for the genus *Rasputinka*, and the generic characters are revised. Images of adults and genitalia are provided.

**Key words:** Microlepidoptera; Pyraloidea; taxonomy

中国新纪录属——戟额斑螟属 *Rasputinka* Roesler, 1989 及一新种记述 (鳞翅目: 螟蛾科: 斑螟亚科)

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**摘要:** 首次报道戟额斑螟属 *Rasputinka* Roesler, 1989 在中国的分布, 并记述该属 1 新种: 长带戟额斑螟 *Rasputinka longifasciaria* sp. nov., 首次描述了该属的雄性并修订了属征, 提供了新种的成虫和外生殖器特征图。

**关键词:** 小蛾类; 螟蛾总科; 分类

## Introduction

The genus *Rasputinka* was established by Roesler (1989) based on one female specimen from Turkmenistan. The type species, *Bazaria expallidella* Ragonot, 1887, is the only known species of the genus to date. This paper reports *Rasputinka* for the first time in China and describes *R. longifasciaria* sp. nov. as new based on specimens from Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The male is newly described for *Rasputinka* and the generic characters are revised accordingly. The type specimens are deposited in the Insect Collection, College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin, China.

## Taxonomy

### *Rasputinka* Roesler, 1989

*Rasputinka* Roesler, 1989: 9.

Type species: *Bazaria expallidella* Ragonot, 1887, by monotypy.

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Generic characters. Frons with two distinct trident-shaped projections (Figs. 1, 2). Antennae in male recurved in base of flagellae. Labial palpus obliquely upturned. Venation (Fig. 3): forewing with  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  from upper angle of cell and stalked for 2/3 length of  $R_3$ ,  $M_2$  and  $M_3$  from same point of lower angle of cell; hindwing with  $Rs$  close to  $Sc+R_1$  in basal 1/3,  $M_1$  and  $Sc+Rs$  from upper angle of cell,  $M_2$  and  $M_3$  stalked for 2/3 length,  $M_{2+3}$  and  $CuA_1$  stalked in basal 1/2. Male genitalia: uncus subtriangular, rounded apically; gnathos subulate; transtilla tiny; valva slender, rounded apically; clasper distinct; vinculum narrowed anteriorly; juxta trapezoidal; phallus columned; cornutus spine-shaped; culcita absent. Female genitalia: papillae anales subtriangular, pointed posteriorly; apophyses posteriores and apophyses anteriores in medium length; ductus bursae straight; corpus bursae ovate, membranous, with signum; accessory sac distinct; ductus seminalis from posterior end of corpus bursae.

Diagnosis. *Rasputinka* is similar to *Christophia* Ragonot, 1887, but can be distinguished by the frons with two trident-shaped projections, and the absence of the culcita in the male genitalia. In *Christophia* Ragonot, the frons has a laterally compressed projection, and the culcita is present in the male genitalia.

Remarks. *Rasputinka* is hardly distinguishable from *Christophia* in the female genitalia, though Roesler (1989) established the genus *Rasputinka* based on one female specimen. However, the two distinct trident-shaped projections on the frons and the presence of the culcita in the male genitalia can separate *Rasputinka* from *Christophia*. With the addition of more species, the generic characters of the female genitalia can become clearer.

### *Rasputinka longifasciaria* sp. nov. (Figs. 1–5)

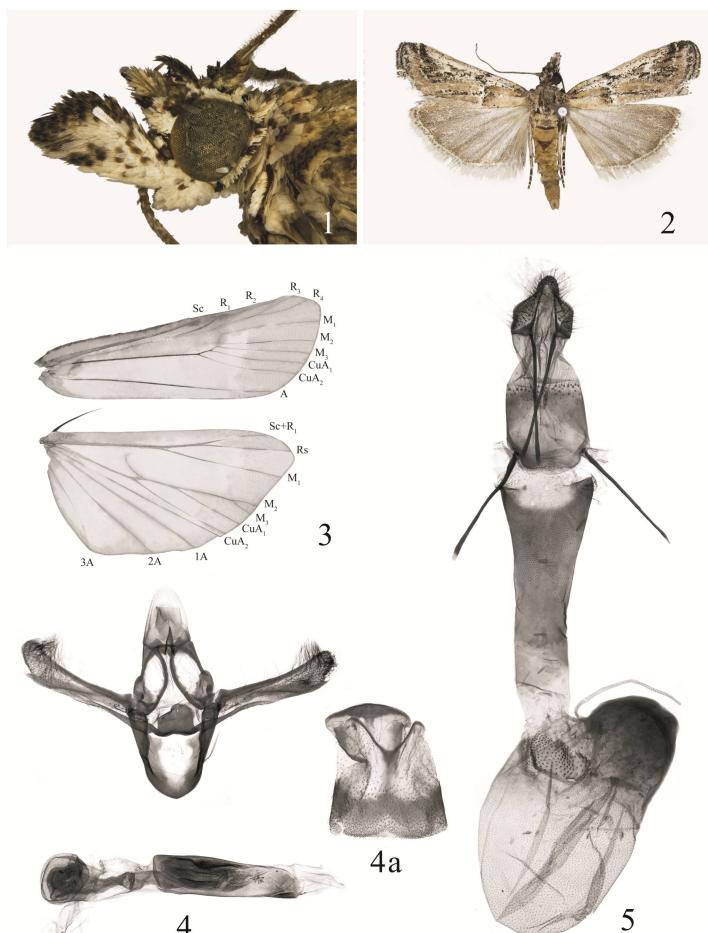
Diagnosis. This species is similar to *R. expallidella* (Ragonot, 1887), but can be distinguished from the latter by the labial palpus with third segment extended forward; the ductus bursae about twice the length of the apophyses anteriores, the signum being a sclerotized transverse plate, and the accessory sac arising from posterior 1/4–1/3 of the corpus bursae in the female genitalia. In *R. expallidella*, the third segment of the labial palpus is upturned; the ductus bursae is slightly longer than the apophyses anteriores, the elongate signum extends from the entrance to the posterior margin of the accessory sac, and the accessory sac arises from the middle of the corpus bursae in the female genitalia.

**Holotype.** ♂, China, Alxa Left Banner, Mt. Helan, Yaoba, 38° 51'N, 105° 43'E, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, 1683 m, 29-VII-2010, coll. Hongxia LIU & Zhiwei ZHANG.

**Paratypes.** 19♂, 11♀, 29-VII–03-VIII-2010, other same data as holotype; 1♀, Dengkou County, Chengguan Town, 40° 19'N, 107° 00'E, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, 1000 m, 18-VIII-2002, coll. Zhiqiang LI & Dandan ZHANG; 2♀, Mt. Helan, Suyukou, 38° 42'N, 105° 57'E, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, 2000 m, 09-VIII-2006, coll. Feng YANG & Qi HE; 1♂, Shihezi, 44° 18'N, 86° 04'E, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, 500 m, 06-VIII-1984, coll. Baozhen HUA.

Adult (Figs. 1–3) with wingspan 19.0–20.0 mm. Head greyish white or greyish brown mixed with brownish black. Antenna with scape brownish black mixed with greyish white, about 2.0–2.5 times of width; flagellum greyish white and greyish brown alternately on dorsal surface, yellowish brown on ventral surface; male with long cilia ventrally, as long as width of flagellum, female with short cilia. Labial palpus with first and second segments greyish white mixed with brownish black; third segment greyish brown to brownish black, about 1/2 length

of second. Proboscis brownish black, mixed with greyish white at base. Patagium, thorax and tegula greyish white to greyish brown, mixed with brownish black. Forewing ground color yellowish brown, creamy white mixed with black scales from base to postmedian line above lower margin of cell, with dense black scales along veins between antemedian and postmedian lines, with dense black scales along vein A; antemedian line greyish white, extending from costal 1/4 to dorsal 1/3, curved, edged with broad black stripe along inner margin posteriorly and along outer side anteriorly; discocellular stigmata black, clearly separated; postmedian line greyish white, indistinct posteriorly, sinuate, edged with broad black stripe along inner side anteriorly; terminal line black, edged with black scales; cilia greyish brown, with a blackish brown subbasal line. Hindwing greyish brown; cilia greyish white, tinge with greyish brown. Legs with femora and tibiae greyish white, mixed with brownish black; tarsi brownish black ringed with greyish white at apex of each tarsomere. Abdomen yellowish brown dorsally, greyish white ventrally.



Figures 1–5. *Rasputinka longifasciaria* sp. nov. 1. Head, lateral view, paratype, male; 2. Adult, paratype, male; 3. Wing venation, paratype, slide No. LJV13037W; 4. Male genitalia, paratype, slide No. LJV10659; 4a. 8th abdominal segment; 5. Female genitalia, paratype, slide No. LJV11029.

Male genitalia (Figs. 4, 4a). Uncus subtriangular, length about 1.2–1.5 times of width at base, rounded apically. Gnathos subulate, curved, pointed apically, about 2/3 length of uncus. Transtilla being a pair of thin sclerotized elongate triangular plates. Valva nearly uniform from base to distal 1/6, rounded at apex; costa extending to end of valva, slightly projected distally, acute at apex; broad sclerotized band extending from below base of costa to about ventral 5/6, produced to a strong free apical spine; clasper digitiform, sparsely covered with fine setae; sacculus slender, about 1/2 length of valva. Vinculum about 3/5 length of valva, blunt anteriorly. Juxta trapezoidal, rounded posteriorly. Phallus columned, shorter than length of valva, full of sclerotized thorns in median 1/3; cornutus consisting of two thorns, about 1/3 length of phallus, placed at base. Eighth sternite arched on anterior margin.

Female genitalia (Fig. 5). Papillae anales subtriangular, pointed posteriorly. Apophyses posteriores nearly as long as apophyses anteriores. Ductus bursae straight, distinctly concave on posterior margin medially, strongly sclerotized in basal 6/7, membranous in distal 1/7. Corpus bursae ovate, membranous, slightly shorter than ductus bursae; signum being a sclerotized transverse plate with dense thorns, placed posteriorly; accessory sac arising from between posterior 1/4–1/3 of corpus bursae; ductus seminalis from posterior end of corpus bursae near base of accessory sac.

Distribution. China (Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Xinjiang).

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin *longus* (= long), and *fasciarius* (= fascia), referring to the valva with a broad sclerotized band extending from below base of costa to about ventral 5/6 and produced to a strong free apical spine.

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## References

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